

**United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues  
Questionnaire to the UN system agencies, funds and programmes  
and intergovernmental organizations**

**Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean  
ECLAC, Santiago, Chile, November 2019**

**Questionnaire**

**Please provide information on the following:**

**A. Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**

With respect to the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your agency, fund and/or programme:

*i.* Please provide information on measures taken or planned to implement the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your organization.

ECLAC has continued to carry out actions related to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in synergy with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as regional frameworks, including the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030, the Regional Agenda for inclusive social development, among others, and related mandates, in the following areas: i) the inclusion of the situation of indigenous peoples as a cross-cutting theme in the different outputs and activities of the Commission; ii) the inclusion of indigenous peoples in national statistical systems; iii) the production and dissemination of disaggregated data on these groups and training on the use and analysis of this information; iv) the preparation of studies on the situation of indigenous peoples as well as on living conditions within the framework of the rights of indigenous peoples, including policy recommendations; and v) knowledge sharing, dissemination and technical assistance to the countries of the region.

Moreover, recent regional activities have been sponsored to promote dialogue with organizations of indigenous peoples in the fields of climate change, human rights and business, and population and development. The activities have been implemented jointly with other agencies of the United Nations system, including United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and other entities such as the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC), among others, with the support of cooperation agencies including the Ford Foundation. For more details see chapter B of this report. Recently, ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean prepared a review of the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development in the Caribbean, which included a specific section on the situation of indigenous peoples in the subregion. Please see: <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/44473-implementation-montevideo-consensus-population-and-development-caribbean-review>

*ii. The theme of the 2020 PFII session is “Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16”. Please include information on any position paper, report or other activities and programmes that are of relevance to this theme*

With regards to the theme of the 2020 PFII session, there is coordinated work with PAHO, UNFPA and the World Bank around goal 16.9 “By 2030, provide access to a legal identity for all, in particular through birth registration.” Regional workshops on the coverage and quality of vital statistics have been carried out, in which ECLAC emphasized the need to disaggregate diagnoses and focus actions, addressing the particular situation of indigenous peoples (see Article "Aspects of citizenship in the census of Latin America: experiences and challenges for inclusion in the 2020 round" in the publication <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/44944-aspectos-conceptuales-censos-poblacion-vivienda-desafios-la-definicion>; a joint document with UNFPA and PAHO on coverage and quality of vital statistics, including special attention to indigenous peoples is being finalized (to be published in 2020).

*iii. 2020 will be Beijing + 25. Please provide information on any publication, report or other background note etc. related to indigenous women? Please also provide links to any relevant sources.*

ECLAC, through the Division for Gender Affairs has been tasked to prepare a regional report for the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action, based on responses received from ECLAC member States and associate members. National reports have been uploaded on the Regional Conference on Women for Latin America and the Caribbean 's website: <https://www.cepal.org/en/work-areas/gender-affairs/la-plataforma-accion-beijing-cumple-25-anos>. The regional report will be presented at the upcoming XIV Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, in January 2020, at ECLAC Headquarters in Santiago.

At the regional level, there is a complementary process taking place which is the review of the implementation of the Montevideo Strategy for the Implementation of Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework, adopted by ECLAC member countries at the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2016. The aim of the Montevideo Strategy is to guide the implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda and ensure that it serves as a road map for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the regional level, from the perspective of gender equality and women' s autonomy and human rights.

The Montevideo Strategy is built on previous international and regional agreements on advancing women's rights and autonomy, including indigenous women. The situation of indigenous women is mainstreaming in the 10 pillars established for its implementation, which are: (1) normative framework; (2) institutions; (3) participation; (4) capacity-building and capacity-strengthening; (5) financing; (6) communication; (7) technology; (8) cooperation; (9) information systems; and (10) monitoring, evaluation and accountability. The reports submitted by member States and associate members of ECLAC have been uploaded on the Regional Conference on Women's website <https://www.cepal.org/en/work-areas/gender-affairs/montevideo-strategy-country-reports> and a regional report will be presented during the upcoming XIV Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will take place in January 2020 at ECLAC Headquarters in Santiago.

In addition, ECLAC Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean is a repository of publications, studies and data, which also includes information about the situation of indigenous women in the region.

*iv. Please provide information on any methodology, tool or other steps taken to assess the implementation of Permanent Forum recommendations.*

The recommendations issued by the Permanent Forum are permanently reviewed to establish synergies and articulations with the work program of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC.

## **B. System Wide Action Plan to achieve the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

### **Executive summary:**

Please provide an overview of actions taken to implement the System-Wide Action Plan on the Rights of Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This summary will form the basis of the compilation report of UN activities to implement the SWAP and the Declaration. [Word limit: 600]

The promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples has been strengthening in the work of ECLAC, and is reflected in position documents, resolutions and intergovernmental agreements of the subsidiary bodies and intergovernmental meetings of ECLAC, in particular in the Regional Conference on Population and Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (CRPD), the Regional Conference on Women, the Statistical Conference of the Americas, the Regional Conference on Social Development and the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, the recent regional treaty “Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean” (Escazú, Costa Rica, 2018), explicitly includes indigenous peoples. The different regional agendas adopted by ECLAC member countries in relation to women, social development, population and development, among others, include specific measures addressing the situation of indigenous peoples in the subregion. For instance, the CRPD Presiding Officers Meeting held in October 2019 in Santiago, Chile, continued to follow up on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus, which includes several priority measures for indigenous peoples within the framework of the Declaration of the United Nations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

In the area of the right to information, ECLAC has continued to strengthen national capacities for the inclusion of the indigenous peoples' approach in national statistics, particularly in censuses, working with both public agencies and organizations of indigenous peoples. In this area, during 2019 technical assistance missions were carried out to Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala and Panama and a study has been published with recommendations for the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the 2020 round of census, which gathers the regional experience of the last decades. Likewise, training has been carried out for the use and analysis of census information with a focus on indigenous peoples and gender in Guatemala, taking advantage of the results of the 2018 census and workshops for the empowerment of indigenous organizations in the participation of the censuses of Argentina and Ecuador. In the

Caribbean, ECLAC conducted a Technical Needs Assessment Survey (TNAS) of Caribbean countries to determine their proposed plans and technical needs for the 2020 round of censuses as a basis for assessing the viability of the census to produce data for the SDG indicators, including the ones related to indigenous peoples. A report was produced with a series of recommendations, please see : Planning for the 2020 round of population censuses in the Caribbean, 2018. <https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/43361>.

The production of updated knowledge about the situation of indigenous peoples, including policy recommendations to close the gaps between normative standards and the daily lives of indigenous people and their communities, has been increasing in the organization. Specific regional studies have been developed on these matters as well as addressed transversally in several ECLAC documents. The study “Indigenous peoples in America - Abya Yala and their inclusion in the 2030 Agenda” that ECLAC is developing jointly with FILAC, with the support of the Ford Foundation, complements the previous publication (<https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/43187-pueblos-indigenas-america-abya-yala-desafios-la-igualdad-la-diversidad>) addressing the issues of territorial rights, forests, poverty and employment and territorial inequalities. The date of publication is expected for the first quarter of 2020.

In addition, at the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, which was established at the thirty-session of ECLAC, held in Mexico City in 2016, which is a regional mechanism to follow-up and review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the SDG, its means of implementation, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, subsequently endorsed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, provides a platform to discuss among others things, issues of concerns related to indigenous peoples. In the reports assessing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the region, progress made and challenges by countries of the region in promoting the well-being of these groups and the enjoyment of all their human rights have been included in the Quadrennial, Second and First reports on progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda. Please see : <https://foroalc2030.cepal.org/2019/en/documents/quadrennial-report-regional-progress-and-challenges-relation-2030-agenda-sustainable>

In terms of information production, the Sociodemographic Information System on Indigenous Populations and Peoples of Latin America was updated for online consultation. Moreover, the actions carried out by ECLAC regarding indicators of the 2030 Agenda explicitly include the disaggregation of information for indigenous peoples, especially those related to the strengthening of national capacities for their production. Additionally, the countries of the region have adopted 16 indicators of collective rights of indigenous peoples for the follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus of the CRPD, which complement the 2030 Agenda and respond to the requirements of indigenous peoples. During 2019, progress has been made in defining the metadata for a set of these selected indicators and pilots are planned in some countries of the region. More recently, during the X meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, a proposed regional portal on the SDGs, the SDG Gateway, was developed in an inter-agency effort with the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system under the leadership of ECLAC, as a key tool for supporting the countries in the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda and for strengthening the capacities to that end. It will be presented at the fourth meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development as a regional contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in synergy with other key international and regional frameworks.

As requested in the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (2014), a system-wide action plan (SWAP) to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted in November 2015 and launched by the Secretary-General at the UN Permanent Forum in May 2016. The Permanent Forum will follow up on progress made in the

implementation of the system-wide action plan during its 2020 session. For ease of reference, the questions have been framed under the six key elements of the SWAP-Indigenous Peoples as follows:

## **1. Raising awareness of the UN Declaration**

Please provide information on any activities that raise awareness of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including key messages, advocacy and other media and outreach initiatives. Please provide information on publications, films, audio material, maps, or other materials that feature or focus on the UN Declaration and on indigenous peoples. Please also provide links to the relevant websites and other sources.

All of the activities that ECLAC carries out in this area make explicit reference to the framework of the Declaration, including studies and presentations in different meetings and forums. In particular, the Montevideo Consensus includes as one of its priority measures “Respect and apply the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as those of Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization on Indigenous Peoples and tribal, calling on countries that have not yet done so to sign and ratify it, adapting legal frameworks and formulating the necessary policies for their implementation, with the full participation of these peoples, including indigenous people living in cities”(measure priority 85). In this regard, activities and publications can be consulted at:<https://www.cepal.org/es/temas/pueblos-indigenas-afrodescendientes>. In addition, the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030 explicitly mentions the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, among other instruments, and includes a series of measures aimed at promoting the rights of indigenous women, including in the implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda, by promoting their participation, ensuring a safe and supportive environment, and protecting the ancestral knowledge of women of different indigenous groups, among others.

## **2. Supporting the implementation of the UN Declaration, particularly at the country level**

Please provide information on actions taken or planned by your agency, fund, programme, entity on the following:

*i.* Measures taken or planned to support national partners in reform and implementation of legal frameworks, policies, strategies and plans to implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including any joint programming initiatives. Please also include information related to include indigenous women in your responses.

*ii.* Support provided to Member States to mainstream the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in national development plans and in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and Common Country Analysis.

*iii.* Support for consultative mechanisms and platforms of dialogue including under the leadership of the Resident Coordinators.

In the Fourth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held at ECLAC Headquarters in Santiago, Chile, from 9 to 10, 2019, the Working Group on indicators for the regional monitoring of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development presented progress on indicators (including those specifically referring to indigenous peoples), as well as national progress in the implementation of the Consensus. In this context, good practices and pending challenges in its implementation were discussed, taking into account synergies with other related agendas in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (for more details see: <https://crpd.cepal.org/4m/es>).

In the field of the right to information, technical assistance - in person and at a distance and through different modalities - continued to be provided to several countries in the region during 2019, in the preparatory phases of their censuses and with a view to further strengthen the inclusion processes of indigenous peoples in national statistical systems, especially for this round of 2020 censuses. This includes promoting the inclusion of indigenous self-identification and indigenous language questions in the questionnaires and promoting a series of recommendations linked to the census process aimed at guaranteeing legitimacy and quality of information (including participation of indigenous peoples, communication strategies, training, among many others). Argentina, Chile, Ecuador and Panama (countries that are preparing their censuses) were supported. Technical assistance has also been provided in the census information processing phases, and in the evaluation and analysis of results, as in the cases of Colombia and Guatemala, countries that lifted their censuses in 2018, giving particular attention to the information about indigenous peoples. In Guatemala, in addition, a training workshop was held (November 2019), for the use and analysis of the census with a focus on indigenous peoples and gender, convened by the Presidential Commission against Discrimination and Racism against Indigenous Peoples in Guatemala (CODISRA), the National Institute of Statistics and the Transversal Coordinating Office of Gender and Peoples Statistics -OCTEGP- of the INE. The workshop was directed to public officials, many of whom were indigenous people. For this type of workshops, ECLAC has developed a highly participatory methodology, which contributes to the development of technical capabilities and information analysis according to different socio-cultural and territorial contexts.

Finally, during 2019 CELADE- Population and Development Division of ECLAC participated in international, regional and national meetings in this field, making substantive presentations, contributing with policy recommendations and disseminating the results of the activities carried out. Among them, the Seminar “The Challenges of Ethnic Self-Identification: Reflections After the Census”, organized by GRADE, the Ministry of Culture of Peru, INEI and UNFPA, where ECLAC presented the advances, lessons learned, key issues and pending challenges in the region; the “Third International Interdisciplinary Congress on Aging”, Autonomous University of Mexico, where ECLAC gave a keynote speech on indigenous peoples and the situation of the elderly; and, the “First Consensus Meeting of Montevideo on Population and Development. Reflections on its implementation in Colombia”, organized by the Universidad Externado, UNFPA, where ECLAC presented the situation and challenges regarding indigenous peoples in relation to the population and development agenda.

### **3. Supporting indigenous peoples’ rights in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

*i.* Has your agency/organization taken any measures to incorporate indigenous issues into policy and programming to implement the 2030 Agenda in line with the UN Declaration

on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples?

*ii.* Has your agency/organization/entity supported the participation of indigenous peoples in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including at the national level? Please also include information on indigenous women, persons with disabilities, older persons and children and youth in your responses. Please describe how indigenous peoples have contributed to the preparation of the national plans/strategies for SDG implementation.

*iii.* Please provide information on any reports or other documents in implementing the 2030 Agenda for indigenous peoples. Also include information on any measures taken or planned for the collection of statistical data on indigenous peoples, in particular related to the SDG indicators for target 1.4 (secure tenure rights to land), target 2.3 (income of smallscale food producers), target 4.5 (parity in access to education) and target 10.3/16.b (experience of discrimination).

Within the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, another of the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC, the “Statistical coordination group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean was established in 2016. The group’s objective is to coordinate the process of elaboration and implementation of regional indicators and the development of capacities in this regard, within the framework of the SDGs for Latin America and the Caribbean. The Group carries out its activities in accordance with the work of the Interinstitutional Group of Experts on the Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (IAEG-SDG) and with the activities and decisions of the High Level Group of Collaboration, Coordination and Capacity Development in Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLG-PCCB) (for more details see <https://www.cepal.org/es/organos-subsidiarios/conferencia-estadistica-americas/grupo-coordinacion-estadistica-la-agenda-2030-america-latina-caribe>). At the recent X meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, a new biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities 2020-2021 was adopted and offers opportunities to strengthen data disaggregated to assess the situation of indigenous peoples in the region. Please see resolution 11(X) of the Statistical Conference of the Americas: <https://cea.cepal.org/10/sites/cea10/files/cea.10-resolution.pdf>

Among the activities carried out by the Group, the National Statistics Capabilities Diagnosis for the production of the SDG indicators stands out. A survey was applied to the countries of the region, through which it is possible to analyze the situation in terms of disaggregation capacities of information for indigenous peoples. Along with this, progress has been made in the development of a Regional Framework of SDG indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean and in the prioritization of indicators.

#### **4. Mapping of existing standards and guidelines, capacities, training materials and resources for the effective implementation of the UNDRIP**

*i.* Please provide information on any specific standards and guidelines on indigenous peoples adopted or planned by your agency/organization.

*ii.* Please provide information on any training materials prepared or planned related to the implementation of the UN Declaration.

*iii.* Please provide information on current resources and funds allocated to effectively implement the UN Declaration. Please also provide information on any joint

initiatives with other UN agencies in the implementation of the UN Declaration.

At the IV meeting of the CRPD Presiding Officers, the prototype of a “Virtual Platform to contribute to the regional monitoring of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development” was presented, a tool that will allow monitoring national actions implemented by the countries in relation with all the chapters of the Montevideo Consensus, in particular chapter H on indigenous peoples, and will include the measurement of related indicators. The Platform will be operational during 2020 and will engage with the platform known as “SDG Gateway” developed by ECLAC for the follow-up of the 2030 Agenda, as well as with other ECLAC Observatories, such as ECLAC Gender Equality Observatory: <https://oig.cepal.org/en>, and the one on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean <https://dds.cepal.org/observatorio/index-e.php>.

In relation to the production of updated information and knowledge, the study “Conceptual aspects of population and housing censuses: challenges for the definition of inclusive content in the 2020 round” was published, which includes a chapter on . “The inclusion of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples,” with regional and national contributions in this area (please see <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/44944-aspectos-conceptuales-censos-poblacion-vivienda-desafios-la-definicion>).

A study on the “Rights of indigenous peoples in America-Abya Yala and their inclusion in the 2030 Agenda” is being finalized, together with FILAC and the support of the Ford Foundation. This new document updates the regional panorama regarding the territorial rights of indigenous peoples, placing the emphasis on prior, free and informed consultation experiences and on the effects on indigenous territories linked to extractive industries; and addresses new topics, such as the situation of forests; employment; and, the intersection between ethnic, gender and territorial inequalities in some areas of social development - such as education, health and housing -, providing information at the subnational level. It includes policy recommendations aimed at promoting the rights of indigenous peoples and their requirements in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the countries of the region. It should be noted that, as with the previous study (<https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/43187-pueblos-indigenas-america-abya-yala-desafios-la-igualdad-la-diversidad>), the study has been reviewed by indigenous specialists and representatives of indigenous peoples organizations.

## **5. Developing the capacities of States, indigenous peoples, civil society and UN personnel**

Please provide information on any capacity development initiatives that your organization is conducting for indigenous peoples, government officials and UN staff. Also include information on the participation of indigenous women, children and youth as well as indigenous persons with disabilities in your response. Please provide details of up to three concrete examples where your entity has made the most progress.

Technical assistance activities and the regional and national meetings and workshops mentioned in the previous points contribute to strengthening national capacities to implement actions aimed at guaranteeing the right to information of indigenous peoples. Moreover, ECLAC promotes the active participation of indigenous peoples in these processes.



Some examples are the regular technical assistance provided to Argentina (in person and remotely, not only directed at the National Statistics Institute but also to indigenous organizations and the network of universities working in relation to linguistic rights). It is interesting to note that it is the indigenous organizations themselves that have gradually increased their requests for technical assistance directly to ECLAC, as in the case of the “Workshop on Internal Training of the Fabric of Indigenous Professionals”, held in September 2019 in Buenos Aires. This workshop aimed to strengthen the capacities of indigenous organizations in Argentina to participate more effectively in the 2020 census. The activity culminated in the International Seminar “The Aboriginal Transition to a Subject of Law: Native Peoples in the 2020 Census in Argentina”, organized by the Workshop of Indigenous Professionals at the National Congress, where ECLAC held a conference, and which involved various indigenous organizations, INDEC, academics and key political actors to strengthen these processes. Along these lines, the dialogue workshops with indigenous peoples promoted by the National Statistics Institute for the 2020 census - carried out in 2019 - also had intense technical support from ECLAC, where training is offered in a two-way sense state-indigenous peoples and vice versa.

Another activity is the establishment of participatory mechanisms of indigenous peoples in the elaboration of regional studies, as mentioned in the previous point regarding the document “Rights of indigenous peoples in America-Abya Yala and their inclusion in the 2030 Agenda”. In this case, the definition of the content of the study and the review of the chapters has been carried out in conjunction with FILAC, through its participatory mechanisms and including various other indigenous organizations with which ECLAC works.

Finally, the participation of indigenous specialists and organizations has been increasing in regional seminars and meetings organized or sponsored by ECLAC, with the presentation of substantive contributions and securing financing for this purpose (for example, for the aforementioned COP25 preparatory meeting in point 6., ECLAC supported the participation of 30 indigenous representatives, mainly of youth and women). In the Caribbean, ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, jointly with the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), UNFPA, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), with the collaboration of the CARICOM Youth Ambassador Corps, the Caribbean Regional Youth Council and the University of the West Indies’ Students Today, Alumni Tomorrow (UWI STAT), organized a Caribbean Forum on Population, Youth and Development, in Georgetown, Guyana, from 24 to 26 July 2018, in which it benefitted from the contribution of young indigenous participants and panelist from the Amazon basin to discuss how to further mobilize indigenous youth groups to advance the 2030 Agenda in synergy with other frameworks, such as the Montevideo Consensus. Please see: <https://www.cepal.org/en/events/caribbean-forum-population-youth-and-development>

In addition, in several cases indigenous experts are hired as consultants. For example, in 2019, Colombia's contribution “Challenges and opportunities for the inclusion of the ethnic differential approach in census processes: consultation, operation and appropriation of information”, included in the publication of the 2020 census document, an expert from the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia - ONIC was hired. (<https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/44944-aspectos-conceptuales-censos-poblacion-vivienda-desafios-la-definicion>).

## 6. Advancing the participation of indigenous peoples in UN processes

Please provide information on any support provided for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at relevant UN processes, including at the country level. Please also provide information on any consultative mechanisms, tools and other measures to obtain free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in processes that affect them.

The promotion of effective indigenous participation in the census process and in the production of statistical information is an issue that is always present in ECLAC's work and is part of the organization's recommendations to the countries of the region.

ECLAC has also increased its support for the participation of indigenous peoples in other processes. In this way, within the framework of the 4th Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Business and Human Rights, ECLAC supported the Workshop "Free and informed prior consultation and consent - Challenges for the autonomy and self-determination of indigenous peoples in the context of business activity" (Santiago, September 2, 2019), organized by the Information Center on Business and Human Rights, Mapuche Confederation of Neuquén, Council of Atacameños Peoples, Citizen Observatory, National Organization of Indigenous Peoples of Colombia (ONIC) and Oxfam Brazil. This workshop was attended by representatives of indigenous peoples from 10 countries in the region. ECLAC presented the progress of the regional study "Indigenous Peoples in America - Abya Yala and its inclusion in the 2030 Agenda", in order to receive comments and provide an update on the effects of free and informed prior consultation experiences implemented in the region in indigenous territories affected by extractive industries .

Additionally, within the framework of COP25, ECLAC is contributing to the International Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC), in the preparatory meetings "Young indigenous people of Abya Yala in the framework of the United Nations conference on Climate Change (COP25) "; and, "Future scenarios in Latin America. Analysis and approach strategies. A look from the Indigenous Peoples of Abya Yala "(November 30 and December 1, Lima Peru 2019). The results of these meetings will be taken to the COP25 meeting, to be held in Madrid at the beginning of December.

- i. Please also provide data on the number of indigenous persons working in your Agency/organization, and any obstacles faced in recruiting indigenous persons.
- ii. Please provide brief reflections on how your entity plans to address any obstacles faced.